SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1879

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 16, 1879, was: 120,539 Weekly. 120,010 Thursday 119,970 Friday. 119,898 Saturday Total for the week ......

### The Herald on a Recent Scandal.

"We do not understand the freedom of the press," says the Herald, "as implying a freedom from moral restraints and the rules of social decency."

That has always been the doctrine of THE SUN. The conversion of our esteemed contemporary to the same faith makes our contemporary still more highly esteemed by us.

The Herald further says, referring to reports of the CONKLING-SPRAGUE difficulty 'It would bathe clear duty of the press to verify the rumors before giving them currency"-a proposition to which we heartily subscribe. In fact, it is just what we have done from the beginning. We have also given all sides a fair and equal chance to be heard through our columns.

The Herald continues in the following

"THE SUM prints a warm eulogy of Gov. Springer, and makes his services in the beginning of the civil war a reason for espousing his side in this distressing domestic quarrel. Gov. Senagra merely did his duty on that occasion. There were hundreds of wealthy citizens of th gallant State of Rhode Island who then enlisted as pr vate soldiers, exchanging luxury for the dangers am hardships of the service. Gov. Spragux was fortunate in having so glorious an opportunity to acquire distinctiby leading them to battle and enjoying the credit of their patriotism and bravery. He did no more than his duty iotism and bravery. as the Governor of his placky little State."

The Herald must draw its inspiration from Sr. Luke, for he teaches: "So likewise ye, when ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which it was our duty to do."

It is pleasant to find our contemporary not only adopting THE SUN'S sound creed of journalism, but imbuing its editorials with a Christian spirit.

What our neighbor says about Rhode Island in the late war is deserved praise. In the war of 1812, too, she had her PERRY, and in the war of the Revolution her GREENE. She has some claims also to the editor of the Herald, for if not born on her soil he at least has a summer home there. And to his credit it is to be said that, like Gov. Sprague, he early volunteered in the war, fitting out a vessel at his own expense, and ardently seeking the post of danger as well as of duty. If, unfortunately, we should ever have any serious differences with our esteemed contemporary, we should still never cease to speak commendingly of the brave and patriotic conduct of its present proprietor in the war which saved the country.

#### The Cadet Hazing.

Strong efforts are making to restore the four cadets who were lately dismissed from the Military Academy at West Point for hazing. The article in the Regulations under which their dismissal was ordered is as follows:

"Cadets are not only required to abstain from all vicious, immoral, and irregular conduct, but it is enjoined upon them to conduct themselves, upon every occasion with the propriety and decorum which characterize the society of gentlemen. Any cadet who shall be guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed the service."

In the original order of July 25, however, six cadets were named for dismissal. The sentences of two were so far revoked by HAYES that they were restored to the Academy, and then put back a year, from the third to the fourth class.

Undoubtedly there is a kind of sense in thus reducing the hazers to the companionship of the hazed. But why was this exception made of two out of the six? If the accounts from Washington are correct, the two restored to the roll were cadets "at large." Now, the ten cadets at large were appointed by HAYES, whereas the remaining cadets owed their appointments, according to custom, to the Congressmen of their districts, with or without competitive exam-

It has been stated, and, so far as we are aware, has not been denied, that HAYES, on finding this state of things, expressed a desire to "extend Executive elemency" to the two cadets at large, if excuse could be found. It need hardly be added that, on the expression of this wish, excuse was found. The other four were corporals-hence had misused high official position in addition to hazing; the other four had been more grossly abusive in their language. While all this may be true, it nevertheless remains a fact that the original order proposed six dismissals, and it was only after it reached HAYES's hands that it was modified.

Under these circumstances it is hardly strange that, without regard to the question of the stern language of the Regulations, and without regard to degrees of offence, efforts should be made to give the four who are out the same treatment as the two who were taken back.

# A Theological Breakdown.

The Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS of Boston recently scandalized his more secretive brethren by hinting in a published essay that if laymen could overhear the private and confidential talk of a party of clergymen on certain received doctrines they would be not a little astonished.

Now it is the Rev. T. K. BEECHER who tells tales out of school. The Elmira preacher, like the Boston one, has the courage and frankness of his experiences.

He has been in the woods this summer, and on Sundays he has preached in a little schoolhouse to a congregation of fifty of the hardest working sinners in the United States-men and women who have to toll so pitifully for daily bread and its concomitants that they have no time to be wicked. "I hang my head with shame," writes the Rev. T. K. BEECHER to the Independent, "when I note what sweaty tasks of herculean toil these men perform, to earn from the city and the market a dollar's worth of

the necessaries of life!" When he stands up before these tired men and their equally tired wives of a Sunday morning, the Rev. T. K. BEECHER frankly confesses that he is at a loss what to preach to them. They are as far removed from the well-to-do sinners with whom he has to deal the rest of the year as though they belonged to a different species. Standing before them, thinking of the life they lead, he feels himself a soft-handed imbecile. What has he got to say to them? "What is the preacher's backing," he asks, "when he makes startling statements? And what statements shall be make? What rites | the world. shall be celebrate? What is true religion, any way, for men and women whose every moment of time is used up by a most disad-

vantageous struggle for existence?" The Rev. T. K. BEECHER makes out a list of the things which he does not preach to these summer parishtoners of his. Bo far as

nal dectrines of Christianity as understood and set forth by the orthodox Protestant The Sun. denomination to which he belongs. That is to say, the theology which he preaches eleven months in every year utterly breaks down when taken into the woods!

This is an astonishing confession, and we suspect the Rev. T. K. BEECHER'S more conervative brethren will not like him any the better for having made it.

That, however, is a matter of minor conern. The important question is whether the Rev. T. K. BEECHER is right or wrong in deeming it necessary to leave his theology behind him when he goes into the woods.

#### Some Striking Facts about Greece.

The article of the Berlin treaty relating to Greece is still a dead letter; but, according to recent telegrams, Italy will join France in urging its immediate execution on the Ottoman Government. It may be doubted whether the attempt will succeed in view of England's lukewarm attitude to ward the boundary question, which can hardly fall to encourage the Porte in refusing or delaying a cession of territory The discussions of the subject, however, have had the effect of bringing out a number of facts concerning the remarkable progress of late evinced in the social and economical state of the Hellenic kingdom. We would invite attention to these data, for they amount to something like a rehabilitation of the Greek race in public opinion.

It is only since 1864 that the mutilated territory vouchsafed by Western diplomatists to the independent State has been intelligently and honestly governed. Most of the progress toward good government has been made within that period of fifteen years. It is since the date named that the press has been exempt from official censure, and it is admitted on all hands that the newspapers and periodicals, of which there are now 129 in the country, are conducted with remarkable ability and spirit. This expansion of the press has naturally followed the development of popular education. In 1835 there were only 71 primary schools and 21 grammar schools in the kingdom, whereas at present there are nearly 1,200 primary institutions, 126 grammar schools, and 7 gymnasia, the whole scheme of public in struction being crowned by the University of Athens, with its 52 professors and 1,400 students. It appears that primary education is compulsory, and paid for, and that secondary and university education is gratuitous, but optional. How zealously these advantages are turned to account may be inferred from the fact that 1 in every 171 inhabitants is at school, whereas in Russia, to cite a neighboring State, the ratio is only 1 in 77. It turns out, too, that the education of women has made creditable progress, the number of female schools being augmented every year, and the medical department of the university having upward of 40 female students on its rolls. Finally, while some deductions must be made from TUCKERMAN's assertion that there is no man or woman born in Greece since the epoch of independence who can not read and write, yet it is shown by recent consular reports that this result is being rapidly attained. Curiously enough, the last refuge of Greek illiteracy is found among the clergy, many of whom cannot write their names. We are not surprised to hear that the parish priests, thus destitute of acquirements, seldom preach, and are not encouraged to do so by their eccleslastical superiors.

In order to appreciate the growth and present condition of Greek commerce and industry, we must bear in mind that the population, although it has doubled since 1832, still falls short of a million and a half. It appears that Greece has now 5,440 vessels, with a tonnage of 262,000 tons, whereas in 1821 her merchant navy embraced only 440 craft of all kinds, with a total capacity of 61,000 tons. Fifty years ago her best harbor, the Pirmus, was scarcely accessible to fish ing smacks, whereas there are now 65 trading ports possessing adequate accommodations. Thirty years ago there was but one lighthouse, against 46 at the present time. is regards the aggregate amount of export and imports, these have risen from three and a quarter million dollars to some

\$42,000,000 in 1875.

Quite as impressive is the progress displayed in industry. According to a writer in the British Quarterly, Greece had but thirty-five exhibitors in the World's Fair of 1851, while at the Paris Exposition of 1878 it had a thousand. There are now, it appears, 95 steam factories in the kingdom most of which have been erected since 1864. Among the staples of export which are sent forth in increasing quantities may be named the lead ores of the Laurium mines, the Greek wines, which, notwithstanding their resinous taste, find a ready market in Russia, and currants, whose export to England has risen in value from \$600,000 thirty years ago to \$6,750,000. Nor should it be overlooked that this industrial and commercial advance has been achieved by a people relatively destitute of capital, seeing that no more than 4.27 per cent. are persons of independent means. Indeed, for many years after the war of liberation, all the scanty savings of the population were needed to provide themselves with shelter, not less than 60 towns and 600 villages having been since that epoch rebuilt from the foundation. In view of the statistics above cited. we may recognize a fair type of Greek progress in Athens itself, which at the beginning of the kingdom contained scarcely six habitable houses, and is now a city of 60,000

people. The theory which ascribed a Slavonic origin to the inhabitants of the Morea is now generally repudiated. Doubtless, there is some admixture of Albanian, Wallach, and Venetian elements, but the dominant factor is Hellenie, and this has welded the whole mass into a compact and homogeneous nation. On this head it is enough to say that out of a million and a half there are only 68,000 who speak any other tongue than Greek, and only 16,000 who profess any other religion than the orthodox Greek faith. Perfect religious freedom, however, exists in the kingdom. There is no law to prevent a Jew or a Turk from holding the highest office, and, in fact, Jews are now counted among the local magistrates. One of the first steps, moreover, of the Greek Government, after it obtained possession of the Ionian Islands, was to emancipate the

large Jewish population there. Turning to the general system of law, we find that every Greek citizen enjoys complete civil liberty, and has the right of trial by jury for criminal offences. His house and person are sacred, except under judicial warrant; and the judiciary, though at one time not free from political bias, are now declared by trustworthy observers to be as upright and independent as any bench in

As to the moral character of the people, It is worth noting that ABOUT, who was not a friendly observer, testified that the Greeks evinced more sobriety and self-control than any other Christian community. It has been suggested that this hereditary tendency to moderation and temperance we can see, it includes all the so-called cardi- should be credited with the fact that Greece

is the only country in Europe where the number of males exceeds that of females; the higher rate of mortality among men elsewhere being generally charged to their habits of self-indulgence. In connection with this subject, we may note another striking feature in the statistics of Greece. and that is the exceptional chastity of the nation. In other European countries the rate of illegitimacy runs from 3 to 22 in the 100 births, while it is less than 11 per cent. in the Hellenie kingdom. As to the common accusations of cowardice and dishonesty brought against the modern Greek, they do not bear close scrutiny. The personal bravery of the race seems to have been sufficiently demonstrated in their struggle for independence, and the general probity of the people is vouched for by FINLAY and other witnesses who have lived long among them. Petty thefts, it seems, are very rare, and Greek domestic servants are averred on all hands to be strictly trustworthy, while the commercial classes, though keen enough, are so honorable that a bankruptcy is unheard of among the large firms in the mercantile centres of Europe. The charge of dishonesty, however, is doubtless fairly laid against the two classes of Greeks with whom foreigners come oftenest into contact, viz., the traders of the Levant and the politicians. But, according to TUCKERMAN, we have an exaggerated impression of official corruption in Greece, because, owing to the small size of the country, no instance of peculation or venality can elude notice.

On the whole it must be admitted that Greece has profited by the large share of attention drawn by recent events to her internal administration. It is true enough that she has not accomplished all that Philhellenic enthusiasts hoped for forty years ago, but she has demonstrated her right to sober esteem and sympathy by a sturdy purpose of self-help and self-improvement

#### The Locust Grove Fire.

Between seven and eight o'clock on Friday evening a bright glare shot up in the southeastern sky. Many persons in the city watched it curiously, discussing the probable whereabouts of the fire. Many thought that one of the great Coney Island hotels was going. The glare did not last very long, but when it died out the Locust Grove Pavilion and Hotel were in ashes and in the ashes lay four charred human bodies.

It is the old story. A servant was pouring oil from one can to another, a fellow servant standing by with a lighted lamp. Sud denly the two were wrapped in flames In ten minutes the yellow pine buildings were blazing flercely. The intense heat made it impossible to use the force pump or the neighboring tanks, even if the hose kept on the place had been in working order, and there had been experienced men at hand to work it. In half an hour all was over. The hundred guests had barely time to escape with their lives, if, indeed, all of them did escape Suppose they had been sleeping in their rooms when the fire broke out!

The wonder is that it hasn't happened be fore. Nearly all the hotels down that way are wooden shells. The greater number of them are lighted with oil. Strong currents of air sweep through their narrow corridors and up and down their stairways. They, too, have careless or stupid servants and cigar-smoking guests. Some of them, we fear, are no better prepared to meet this constantly impending danger than the Locust Grove establishment was.

Which of them will go next?

#### Sensational Reports About Mr. A. T. Stewart's Remains.

Of course our esteemed contemporaries do not design to give currency to untrue rumors; but we can assure them that the reports they are now circulating are full of inaccuracies and in many important particulars contain no element of truth. Mrs. STEWART and Judge HILTON are act-

ing in perfect accord in reference to this as been from the beginning.

It appears that the Wolfe Committee appointed by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to insure the prosecution of the per-sons found guilty of bribery and corruption in connection with the Riot bill is in earnest. Mr. Wolfe's presence on the Committee was a sufficient guarantee of this, and the Committee have retained Judge Black and Senator Can-PENTER to lead for the prosecution, which certainly indicates that they mean business.

An attempt to try criminals of this order is a thing so unusual in Pennsylvania, and the parties in this case were so powerful in the Republican party, that no one expected anything serious to be done. The arrest of CHARLES B SALTER, one of the accused, threw Philadelphia into a state of excitement, which can only be necounted for on the theory that it was a complete surprise. SALTER, according to the Times, was, at the moment of his arrest, conversing with a number of political friends, the chief managers of the Riot bill, and active managers of the Republican party, which refused to condemn the corruptions in question and almost unanimously declared against "honest men in office.

Some of the most eminent astronomers abroad incline to the theory of the satellitic nature of Saturn's rings-that is, that the rings are composed of numbers of small satellites revolvng round the planet, which satellites are, in fact, meteors arrested by the planet as they were rushing toward the sun; the assumption be ing, also, that the energy of the sun's light and heat is derived from meteors falling into it There are now many who hold the theory that not only are the solar light and heat maintained by meteors falling into the sun. but that these meteors are generated in the realms of space by the action of light upon the Imponderable ether, producing such motions in t as generate gravity and lead to aggregation. In other words, that the force evolved by the sun, and passing away as light and heat, is returned in the shape of a shower of meteors which exactly reproduces the energy expended.

Six men are held in the Tombs on the charge of homicide; a seventh, Chastine Cox, is a condemned murderer. Of the six it is probable that several-if guilty at all-can be convicted of no higher grade of crime than manslaughter. Considering that New York contains a population of over one million, the number of persons accused of homicide is certainly not large.

Following the fashion, Geneva contem plates holding an international exhibition in 1831-the first ever attempted in Switzerland. Wisely, however, she adopts the modern modification of making the exhibition a specialtyconfining it to watches, clocks, jowelry, music boxes, and snuff boxes. In these things Switzerland can easily make a show worth the trouble of all persons travelling in Europe to pause and see.

Boston has a murder mystery which appears to be as puzzling as the Benjamin Nathan ragedy. A middle-aged business man named Fave has been found in his house stabbed and shot, and his safe shows signs of having been robbed. Some of the Boston detectives, with that peculiar acuteness which characterized their investigation of the Dexter Bank case have expressed the opinion that Mr. Fave, the murdered man, committed suicide. When poicemen find themselves entirely at fault in regard to a homicide they usually pronounce it to

be a case of suicide, unless the circumstances are such that the victim could not, by the exercise of the utmost ingenuity, coolness, and patience, have inflicted the fatal injuries upon

himself. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the injustice of the system of suffrage main-tained by the Republican party in Rhode Island than the testimony given before the Senate Committee last Friday by the Hon. THOMAS DAVIS. Mr. Davis was born in Ireland, although he came to the United States at such an early age that he probably has no recollection of his nativeland. His manner, appearance, and language all indicate that he is a thorough-bred New Englander. By an industrious use of the talents with which he is endowed, he acquired wealth and prominence, and he was elected to represent Rhode Island in Congress. He has always held an eminent position in the State. and his character is unquestioned. Owing to business misfortunes, he was recently compolled to make an assignment of all his property, and now, as he himself testifles, he cannot even vote in the State which he has represented in Congress. His disfranchisement is not owing to the commission of an infamous crime, but to the circumstance that he was born in a oreign land, and the Constitution of Rhode Island says that having been born in a foreign and, he cannot vote unless he owns real estate. The most worthless vagabond in Providence who happens to have been born on this side of the Atlantic, can go up to the polls and put his ballot in the box, but Thomas Davis must stand aside.

Nor is the case of Mr. Davis an isolated one A certain young journalist in Providence, an educated and intelligent man, was six months old when brought by his parents from Europe. He cannot vote unless he owns real estate, although America is the only country he knows anything about—the only country he cares anything about.

Mr. JOHN DONOHUE would not reason with his wite because he was her superior, so he told Justice Mongan yesterday, and he enforced his superiority by giving her a black Mr. DONOHUE will have an opportunity to reflect, during a six months' residence in the penitentiary, upon the inferiority of brute force o moral sussion in dealing with an obstinat spouse. But as Mr. DONOHUE, according to his own story, has been on Biackwell's Island be fore for a similar offence, and regrets having been prematurely discharged, since, if he had served out his term, he would have "been a ine French baker by this time," we fear that imprisonment will not have a very salutary effect upon him, further than giving him a val-

### uable opportunity to learn a good trade. To Reorganize the Police System.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is universally admitted that our present police

system is a lamentable failure. To reform it effectually, politics must b diminated from any scheme of reorganization. Until it is agreed on all hands to do this, no

mprovement can be secured. I suggest that the Police Commission be comosed of the Mayor, the City Judge, and one of he Judges of either the Supreme or Superior Court, and that they hold office as Police Commissioners ex-officio.

That the Chief of Police be appointed by the Commissioners, and that he be directly reponsible to them.

That the members of the force be appointed by the Commissioners on the recommendation

by the Commissioners on the recommendation of the Chief and on the certificate of physical ability of a surgeon appointed for the purpose by the Commissioners.

That the sole object of the force be the maintenance of order and the preservation of life and property; the force to have no political duties whatsoever.

That the Sheriff havesupervision of elections:
That the Sheriff havesupervision of elections he to appoint deputy returning officers for the various politing places. That two inspectors of election, named by each of the representative party organizations, be allowed to be present at each polling place on their presenting to the deputy returning officers credentials previously supplied to the organizations by the Sheriff. That a sufficient detachment of police be at each polling place to keep order.

That the cleaning of the attracts be silleted to.

First a sufficient detachment of police of politing place to keep order.

That the cleaning of the streets be allotted to the Board of Heath, the work to be placed in the hands of a single executive officer, who shall be responsible to the Board.

And, finally, that any member of the reorganized force found meddling in politics be summed to the place of the reorganized force found meddling in politics be summed to the place of the reorganized force found meddling in politics be summed to the place of the reorganized force found meddling in politics. NEW YORK, July 15.

# Gov. Seymour and the Children

From the Uties Observe The Sisters of Charity and the orphans under erre of end a bleasant time ; e had a bleasant time; a littaria. The Governor's wagons convening and back again in the ever on numbered seventy-time, in charge of the towerner was himself up. in every cohecivable manner. In fact, his entire family seemed to devote themselves to leaving nothing union that could add to the pleasure of their gainsts. Swing and other annisements had been arranged for the little ones, and in return, the children sand songs that were greatly edgoved by the Governor and his family. Twelvester as a similar pleasant visit was had on the same arranged for the little of the same and the same arranged for the little of the same arranged for the distribution of the same that time that has been obtained in the same arranged for the same that time that has been obtained to be same that time that has been obtained to be same that time that has been obtained to be same that time the same of the same that the same that time the same that time gains are same that the draws near. At parties with time pleasant has twenting the children same a not of sight, Ward are made-qualit to extress the stanting on the possession of being the pleasantly-children to the linear of being the pleasantly-children to the linear of being the pleasantly-children to the linear of being the pleasantly-children that the linear of being the pleasantly-children the linear of being the pleasantly-children that the linear of being the linear line

# Was It a Devil Flah!

From the Stamford Beneat. Mr. John Wardwell is a man not easily fright

# Willing his Estate to his Former Slaves.

Jesse H. Drake, known to the people of Nash Jesse H, Drake, known to the people of Nash county as estable been Charranan of the old County court, a very firthic Mason, a link officer in the order of a most missed beam, a link officer in the order of a most missed beam, and a link of the same facely Month, in Nash County, on Friday, the 1st own Rocky Month, in Nash County, on Friday, the 1st own for the same state of the Nash County of the same facely. It is not not that forms at example, the result of the same facely to three of the forms of the same facely. It is not that forms of the same facely in the same facely in

# Where Jefferson Davis Floped.

From the Green Buy Advante. A correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Kritte (1900 Frairie du Unieu, 5) a 2 (1902). "The house high civil Zock Taylor used to live ever fitty years in fine form. Zock Taylor used to live ever fitty years in fine fined out to use as the place where the extreme chief and and not used to make the extreme chief the start out and into to see the region's consent, he whole her hereigh a window, ran away, and got married. Ferfiage to the victor of the south of the chief indirection of the South to visit the scenes of their chiefting's fourtising. This occurrence—the running away with Gen. Taylor's laughter by Jeff Bavis—is variously located at Green May, but Winebong, and Prairie du Chien, but without loud: Fort Winebong, and not Prairie du Chien, was really the place where it occurred.

#### The dows in America. From the Jewish Times.

From the Jewish Times.

We are convinced that the almost universal ise of the terman language and the extensive use of the foliable bettern patous by the Jews of America are the subset of time lenths of all the sexualized produce against the Jews in the United States. The attempt to termanize todamint in America is a binneder, may, a dewaringly funds. Americans must speak the language of America of they wish to be regarded as Americans. We need an American Membelssohn to teach this lesson, and the concerve find him, and the somer this lesson is itsuicible sooner will Jews in American come to be regarded as Americans, and the somer will the "prejudice against the Jews" cease to exist.

#### A Question for Sleepy Mortals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If 8 cats

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GON DAY and take an eatch strats in 8 minutes, how many cate will it take to eatch 200 rats in 400 minutes. Will some of your readers give the answer, and state how they get it? Very J. F. D. MACON, Ga., Aug. 5, 1679.

#### WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Comparatively fine weather has at length made its appearance in western Europe, but too late to save the crops. The agricultural depression from which England is suffering is widespread, and is causing grave anxiety, and French economists are vainly seeking comfortable explanations of the necessity which presents itself of purchasing this year something like a hundred million dollars' worth of breadstuffs for French consumption. One eminent writer upon the scientific aspect of commercial transactions points out that the portion which America will supply can be agreeably paid for with the American bonds which are held in France, thereby evading the hardship incident to disbursing ready cash. Unfortunately, none of the explanations that are offered appear to have any practically satisfactory quality, and the unpleasant fact remains that the methods of escaping famine which civilization has conferred upon modern nations are only availed of at great monetary pain and sacrifice. It is not such a great many years since a like condition of the agricultural interests in England and France would have entailed actual famine. It is true that capital would not have suffered so appreciably as to bulk, but some seemingly natural limitations to the increase of the human race would have gone into effect. Indeed, the tendency of civilization appears to be to use up this planet of ours as fast as possible. Our disposition is to abandon war, to defeat pestilence of its historic prerogative of decimation, to make famine impossible, and, in various scientific ways, to harness nature to the arbitrary direction of human progress.

The effect of this tendency will be to make the history of the time that remains to us rather dull writing, and even duller reading. Nature's rude methods of enforcing change and imposing restrictions upon a too prolific humanity have been wholly converted. Alaric and Attila have opened emigration offices at suitable ports, Gunpowder and railroads, which were once full of promise as agents of compensatory represion, have fallen, the one into comparative disuse and the other into comparative innocuousness. Sanitary science has made London unavailable for the purposes of a great plague, and the Boccacio of Memphis is a fugitive newspaper correspondent at a happy watering place. So runs the world away, and the solitary New Zealander who is to stand on a fragment of London Bridge and contemplate the unprepossessing remains of the Parliament houses will ponder on the futility and insignificance of things merely human, and wonder why on earth the northern races didn't learn how to sconomize their coal, or dispense with it alto-

It is worth noting that a good deal of comfort s being derived in England from the prospective revival of trade with America. The outlook appears to be excellent, and, as a matter of course, free trade advocates on both sides will proceed to draw the usual deductions from the fact, and point out the inestimable advantages of having the balance of trade steadily against one. The English journals are all agreed on one thing, which is, that America has gotten out of her difficulties and is entering upon a period of great prosperity. The explanations that they offer of this phenomenon are interesting and, In the main, flattering to America; but one cannot help noting that they are all curiously fitted to assumed analogies of now prevailing conditions in Great Britain to conditions which prevailed in the United States during the years that have elapsed since 1873. The style of argument is good, and consists chiefly in pretending to derive great encouragement from the most scouraging features of the existing trouble, It has the merit of being original; at least it is not mitated from the course of the American press

during the period of comparison referred to.
In spite of rent difficulties, oppressive taxaion, the prospect of a most unpropitious budget, dreadful weather and other discouraging onditions, it is doubtful if the season that has just ended in London was not quite as gay as the preceding one. The entertainments were just as lavish and the regular routine of fashonable life does not appear to have been subjected to any unusual restrictions. It is probable that that grossly misrepresented class to which the London tradesman belongs, has made as much money out it as heretofore, and that its annual hexodds to Boolong and eisewhere will not be lessened as to its pleasurs by any considerations of a merely pecuniary

nature. Everybody is off to the moors, now that her Majesty has given leave of absence to the statesmen of the nation. Those who have no moor to go to and no invitations to other people's moors, have offered suitable apologies and explanations, or have announced their departure for Yorkshire, hidden in town, and arranged with the poulterer for some birds to send to their friends. The first qualification of an English statesman at this season is grouse. The 12th promised much better than had been expected from the severity of the season. Birds turned out strong and plentiful, but at a number of places it was thought that shooting would not begin before the last week in August. For the most part, when it does, it will be exciting sport. There are few things more thrilling than a good day in Derbyshire, with a new suit of clothes, a couple of breechlonders, at least twenty patent devices of one sort or another about one's person, plenty of people of good form, a good luncheon, with Strasburg pie and champagne, a crowd of gamekeepers and beaters to keep the birds from running up to be fed, and a formal dinner in full dress in the evening. Buffale hunting and prairie chicken

shooting? Widiculous! It is doubtful if a New York lady could endure what is in London called "popularity"— that is, supposing such a thing were possible in the United States. Under an infliction of it an American lady would probably go into seclusion, unable to endure the intelerable publicity pu upon her. It is not easy to understand how English ladies like Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, and other "reigning beauties" go through it. The assurance and absolute effrontery with which the most intimate details of their wardrobes are kept before the public in columns of unflagging type furnish a curious commentary upon British manners and customs. The practice has spread from the lower class of so-called society journals to the most ponderous of the dailies, and there seems to be no limit to the public greed for the rival puffery of these anomaious favorites. Nothing has lately been said of Mrs Langtry's rumored intention of doing the States.

The Goodwood Cup meeting was very successful, and the turnout of the aristocracy was brilliant. The ladies in general, and those of the particular type just alluded to, were in full force. Of their dresses the Telegraph says:

Very margificent was the black satin costume, covered

with a tonic of point of Alexandi face, worn by the Com
tense Cardigan and Landesser, and thick was the other

architectry many order landes who, if the day had been a

draining the state of the control of the cont full force. Of their dresses the Telegraph says

At Portsmouth recently a gentleman shot at another gentleman in the street, and on being taken before a magistrate explained that he had been to America and had shot there freely in

out the names of the streets, collects fares, and is, in fine, a car conductor in an early stage of evolution. Taking advantage of the exposed position occupied by the members of this industrious class, Mr. Weeks's worthy dog was accustomed to approach them unawares and re-

tire with small pieces of them. They got to know this, and when they passed the dog's beat used to shin up on to the roof. The consequence was that the dog could only get a chance at an occasional new conductor. From one of these one day he took too generous an allowance, and a jury, to indemnify the man for the constrained delicacy and circumspection of his deportment for some months subsequently, multted Mr. Weeks in the sum of £100. The dog was shated by a policeman.

The following pleasant little paragraph is from a letter from Egypt published in Truth; it must be encouraging to the friends of the new Khedive and to the English holders of different classes of Oriental securities:

Forgive my not writing these last mails, but I have been in the villages where the heat and files rather interfere with carrespondence. I am happy to say that the old game is wone on but as given the discarded the netorious Shahin Pasha and of Omar Pasha Latty was only a sham, and under their fastering sold the Serats and money lenders are arranging with the fellaheen for \$233,000, to be invisibled by the middle of next month. This is, of course, called "an advance on the taxes for 1890," and has as usual to be obtained by the fellaheen selling their future crops at two-thirds of their value, and paylus stay per cent, per anomic, for the accommodation. This is scarrely that a million see thing out of old Ragheb at the Treestry, while you can be under the first of the course of the research of the results of their value, and on the Treestry of the results of the results and million seeding out of old Ragheb at the Treestry, while yelecting into out. Then Treest has death sets of the residual prints are the property of the p

### EXCITEMENT IN A CHURCH.

A Dismissed Minister Persists in Singing the

From the Syrucuse Standard, Erastus Miller of Maple Grove, in the

From the Sprawas Standard.

Erastus Miller of Manle Grove, in the town of Otisco, was arrested on Wednesday night, last week, charged with wilfully disturbing a religious meeting on Aug. 3 at the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Grove, of which the Roy. L. Northway is the pastor.

Miller had been formerly chorister, but had been superseded by his brother-in-law, H. Case. Before the choir could sing the selection of a voluntary which the pastor had requested them to make, Miller, who sat near the choir, said: "We will sing No. 759 in the Methodist hymnal." Then the trouble began. The choir rose, as did also Mr. Miller, and while the choir sang the voluntary. Mr. Miller, and while the choir sang the voluntary meeting of his hymn. The congregation looked on astounded. After Miller had sung two lines of his hymn, Mr. Case, the new leader of the choir, put his hand on Miller's mouth.

About the same time the pastor called on Miller to desist, as he was out of order. Miller, who claims he didn't hear what the pastor said, sang on in good old-Jashioned style. Miller was again commanded by the pastor to desist. The pastor left the bulpit and proceeded to the rear of the church, and took him by the arm or the collar. Miller reptied: "Let me alone; let me sing the praise of God," and sang on. Other gentlemen in the congregation interfered, and Miller was put out of doors. The service then went on to the close. On the outside Millersang the doxelogy, and seemed to be a good don't were contained to the dose of the people as well as for

went on to the close. On the outside Miller sang the doxology, and seemed to be a good deal overexcited.

All the witnesses for the people as well as for the defendant deposed to the fact that the congregation was disturbed, and Miller was convicted and fined \$25 and costs. Miller is also to be tried before a church committee in the Methodist Church at Maple Grove.

Mr. Miller is a farmer ared about forty-five years, has a wife and several children. He is one of the church trustees and is a class leader. It is claimed that the above transaction grew out of a bitter feeling between Mr. Miller and the pastor. Mr. Miller at the commencement of the present conference year was a member of the pesson. Mr. Miller at the commencement of the present conference on the pastor's salary and wished to cut it down to \$450 from \$500, so that the church could raise that amount and not leaven deficiency as usual. The committee fixed the salary at \$450, and the quarterly conference reversed its action and raised it to the old flaures. Since that time the pastor and Mr. Miller have had no very tender regard for each other's feeiings. Miller had been chorister of the church and Sunday school for overten years. About four weeks ago the Rev. Mr. North removed him from the position, and appointed Case in his stead.

## Mathematical Pretenders Tumasked.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it possible that THE SUN, Champion warrior of America against Error, Abuse, and Fraud, is indifferent to the long-en-"jundamental science" under the system litherto taught?

An astate modern author, after analyzing the views of at the conclusion that, according to the view each phi losopher takes of the first mathematical principles, so is his whole philosophy. And philosophy has been divided into two principal schools on the essential nature of these nuciples. No intelligent mind will deny the great in cure philosophy exercises on the weal or wee of civil d nations, and hence the undernable importance of

or, to personal confession of a West Point mathematical tessor that he never thought of examining legically to the legitimacy of the first principles of his own need is a type of the existing condition of learning in once propounded a question to three very promiveraties, in Europe and here, and received from

My own personal experience abundantly proves to me My own personal experience abundantly proves to me that not ane sincle individual among all the learned professors of either our awn or other continties possesses a true know ieder of rest mathematical principles, and that there is more advanced learning among layiness than there is more advanced learning among layiness than there is more advanced learning among layiness that there is more advanced to a more layiness than the state of our more than the continuation of the continuation of an internant discovery in mathematical faculty. They took as morning to accomplish their task, and mustly declared to their em-loyer that they touch it impossible to return the discovery, but would, notwithstanding, continue to leach the opposite doctrine! te doctrine; . I would ask the champion warrior against fraud

Now, I would ask the champion warrior against france and error, what is the rise of mathematics, it you can neither verify nor retute a geometrical problem? Let use the first mathematical problem? So it is the that he error of first mathematical principles were taken in hand, not by prejudiced professors, but by the untransmelled common sense before of laymen, who are not bound by "ancient authority," but determined to find out the troth for themselves, deeming that their right to the use of their reason is as sacred as that of any professor who can neither verify its reinite. Contietty is based upon what is called the "mathematical neith" defined to be indivisible, absolute, by the motion of which a line is conceived to be irreduced.

That the indivisible absolute, is conceived to have "motion of which a line is conceived, as the indivisible and attached, its manual be conceived, as the indivisible and attached, it is made the conceived, as the indivisible and attached, it is an individual point in space, separable rom space.

The whole definition of the secalited "mathematical rom space.

rom space.
The whole definition of the so-called "mathematical count" is an absurdity, full of paradox, and utterly used as a substraint of paradox, and utterly used as as a first mathematics; projects. Unless matter solders to the utbryered law of harmony because and number, it is take.

BROOKLYS, Aug. 11.

# A'Fatallst's Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: By reason of the enormous circulation of Tax Sux, what appears therein is liable to appear directly or indirectly before the eyes of the whole reading world.

A few months ago I met Edward S Siokes in St. Louis.

During our long talk he exclaimed. "Yes: your belief is mine also, I am a latalist. I have faith that no living being is able to foretell what will be his nextfeeling, thought, speech, act or experience. I have rainh that by an external influence or influences every living bring is caused to feel as he does, to think as inclose, to speak as he does, to act as he does, and to experience at the does. I have failt that the three connectable conditions, to emission, and that the three connectable conditions, to emission, and converged and emissed by an external rain sent and suited exerted and emissed by an external rain sent of the strong influences, mixing that the thine, and more of think with the kinds in the total control of the strong in the sent of speech, set, or experience. I have such that by an external

## A Suggestion to Rich New Yorkers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I no-ticed an article in The Sun last week in relation to the

poor children of your city being sent to the country in arge numbers for recreation and a change of air, which sall very desirable.

Thirteen of the children of whom the article speaks

Thirteen of the children of whom the article speaks were at that time in our town, being made happy for the three weeks ableted thou. One little fellow said to another that he had a hig wash bowl and a risk to wash thin with in his roots: another, that he had a clean tower and all the orand he could eat that he had a clean tower and all the orand he could eat when I would simply ask that the wealthy of your city when they return to their hixurious house, after spend ing the leasted term in the enoughest of all that homey can purchase, extend an invitation to the puor country children, and show what would appear to their a new heaven that a new earth. Otherwise they may never heaven, what was a new earth. Otherwise they may never sew New York; and it's a poor rule that went work built ways.

#### An Alligator Hunt. From the Pensacola Adcunce.

been to America and had shot there freely in the public streets and with frequent effect. The magnistrate evidently thought the explanation admissable, but could not be brought to regard it as implying justification in any marked degree. He committed the gentleman with the American habit for trial.

A Mr. Weeks of Middlesex District purchased a very valuable dog, one of whose characteristics was his settled and deep antipathy to omnibus conductors. The English omnibus conductor stands on a step at the rear of the bus, calls

### SUNBEAMS.

-A poetical contributor to a leading rell gious paper calls his poem, "I'm happy when I'm sad."

-The Rev. Dr. S. S. Harris, Bishop elect

of Michigan, will be consecrated in St. Paul's Church Detreit, on the 17th of September. -An "educational tour" is being organ-

ized for a jaunt through Ribie lands, on the Cook basic Twenty-five tourists and one chaptain are to compose the party. About forty elergymen want the post of chaplain -The Berean Presbyterian Church is the - The Derecki Treebyte in New Orleans. It is or-sanized by the First Presbyterian Church, of which the venerable Dr. Palmer is pastor, and is intended exclu-

sively for the colored folks. -A Baptist association has been formed Japan, consisting of the American and English Rap tist churches. At the opening meeting the native preachers did the preaching, and a communion service was held, to which sixty new converts were admitted.

-The Rev. Newman Hall has gone to Switzerland to take breath after the fatirus and excitement of his divorce suit. A large majority of his congre gation and friends declare their undiminished confidence in him, and their intention to stand by him as firmly as ever. He will soon be in his pulpit again in London. -The Rev. Dr. Cuyler writes concerning

"Way Down upon the Swance River," that it is "the finest melody yet produced by those born minstrels of the plantation." Not so. The melody was "produced" by the late Stephen C. Foster. It has been popular on the plantation, and has been set to a Sunday school hymnexten sively sung in the Methodist churches -Great Britain has eight societies for the conversion of the Jews. On the Continent of Europe there are in different localities about a dozen more. About 250 agents are in the employ of these various at

cieties. The aggregate annual income of the societies is about \$500,000. No branch of missionary effort brings in such meagre returns. It is estimated that the cost of converting each Jew, as yet reached by the operations of any of these societies, is about \$1,000 -The Christian at Work tells about three lergymen who went on a summer tour. One had a copy of "Thomas Browne," another had a "Shukespeare," and the third carried a corkscrew; but when search was made for a Rible, there was none in possession of any of the party. To this statement should be added another, namely: that these clergymen were so conversant wit

the contents of the sacred volume that they had no need for the printed page, but could refer to what they wanted y memory, and recite with unfailing accuracy -The Sunday laws are being enforced with great strictness in the parish of St. Landry, which is the largest in Louisiana. Sunday had become such a day of frollo and debauchery that a reaction took place n the public mind, and the necessity was felt for a day of restrict quiet. Most of the buying and selling had been done on Bunday, but it was found that nearly all bus-ness could as well be transacted on Saturday. The

change brought about by a quiet Sunday is said to have worked a great improvement in the morals of the people. -The Rev. J. C. Fleischhacker has entered the service of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Pro-moting Christianity among the Jews of this city. His duty will be to act as a missionary to the Jews, to induce them to become Episcopalians. As yet no very great number of Israelites have made this change in their faith, and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Fleisch backer's efforts will be attended with overflowing suc cess, unless be can bring to bear on the people among whom he labors an attoether new line of argumenta and different from those to which they have long been is

the habit of turning deat ears. -The missionaries in Japan are much annoyed by the way in which they are compelled to pro-cure passports for travel. These are issued for each journey, and must be renewed when another trip is to be taken. A missionary travelling without one is in danger of having his head chopped off. The missionaries and other foreign residents have now petitioned the Govern ment for the issue of yearly passports, which shall be good in all parts of the empire. But the Japs, with all their love for modern improvement, have still some relies of barbaric fogyism, and there is much opposition to the granting of what seems to us a reasonable request.

-The clergyman who has come on horseback all the way from New Orleans to a New Jersey vil-lage has set his brethren a good example in the way of wholesome exercise. He travelled about thirty-five miles a day. Horsebsek riding has gone out of fashiot among clergymen, and nowadays it is a rare thing for a clergyman to be seen astride of a horse. It is such good exercise that the brethren would receive substantial benefit from following the style of the New Origans clerical rider. The paster who spends much time on horseback can visit his people with but little trouble, and ha fine opportunities to keep himself from the practice of making smoke-dried sermons with which to put his hearers to sleep.

-A darkey preacher was called to a church Cleveland County, North Carolina, and had almost made his arrangements to accent the call. But some thing occurred to shake his faith in the financial shifts of the flock to whom he was to minister. So he asked for a mortgage on the church to secure the payment of his first year's salary. This being an unusual proceeding on the part of clerzymen accepting calls, the brethren were moved to look into the record of their pastor elect. They soon made up their minds that he was not a safe sort of man to mertgage the church to, and had reason to believe that if they gave him the mortgage he asked for, he would sell it to some colored capitalist, and probably scoop the church property. The church is without a paster, and the beloved brother is seeking a call to me other field of usetu

-Several of the religious papers are takpaper that week. The Lacrier, the Central Baptist and the Chicago Shinfard doit this week. It is a dangerous practice, for it shows the subscribers how nicely they can get along for one week without their accustomed religious paper, and thus sets them to thinking how nice it would be to do without it altogether. The Louler which first began this holiday business, soon came to grief, and took a heliday from which it never revived. It is not an indication of sound health. A church may take a summer heliday and still be fashionable. But the people expect their paper to come as regularly as the mikman or the butcher's boy, and it it cannot come all the year round, they begin to think about withdrawing the scriptions. The editor and the office boy should go fab-ing in detachments, rather than all at once.

-Dr. Cullis of Boston, who is such a strong believer in "faith cures," is at the camp meeting at Old Orchard Beach. He claims to have performed many cures by prayer and the touch of his hand anounted with oil. Some people believe in all that he precouds, and all that is said of the cures he has wrought Others want to know more of the individual cases if which blind people have been made to see and cripplet to walk. It is said that in many instances the people who have thus been cured were those who were hearly well, or who would some have overcome or enterown their muladies if they had been let alone. Dr. Collis is deeply in earnest in his view of the matter, and believes that the cures are in answer to his prayers. It his de-trino is true and his practice conveally available there need not be an invalid on earth, and the whole race of medicine men and compounders of fills and plasters may seek other occupations.

-The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton says, in discussing the case of the flev. Mr. Alcott, who was drop-ned by the Presbytery of Wooster for holding anti-Calvinistic views, that there is a theory of the divine decrees which, as distinguished from Supralapsarianism and Sublapsarianism, may properly be called intralapsarianism, which Dr. Hodge calls Hypothetical Universulson, which is commonly known as the French view, or that or Sammir. The theory, he says is not seen surily and Calvinishic, although it does problem the discripte of a general or unlimited atomatent Prof. l'atton, moreover, says that it is possible, although extremely improbable, that a General Assembly would decide that one who believes in infralapsarianism rather than in Subjapearianism or Suprala; sarianism is not a Colvinist, and not entitled to standing in the Prosepterian remit the decision of this eminent theologian may be a little confused in trying to know just what sleps that shall take in order to get to heaven. They may be re-minded of the old lady who consulted a dentist in refer-cince to a set of teath which he proposed to make for her-She wanted to know if they would satisfactorily take the blace of her original iverse. He replied: "Madam Las-ter you that, with these substantes for ivery, mastice tion may be performed with such perfection that the process of deglatition may assess a without interruption, and in a healthy manner." "Yes," said the obtlady, "I know all that; but him a body chew with them?"

-" The Christian Armor" will to-day occuty the attention of our Sundry schools. The passage for study is in the sixth chapter of Paul's Episte to the Ephesians, verses for the Paul's Episte to the Ephesians, verses for the Paul's with an extentation to be strong in the Lord, and then proceeds to show how strength is to be obtained. The armor of God is be be plot on as a detence against the wire of the devic the description of the armor is taken from the equipment of the Roman sublice of Paul's time. Truth is the create around the ions; righteousness the breasquise; the set pel of search the protection for the feet, faith the sun 4 with which to ward off the enemy's darks, salvaturable with which to ward off the enemy's starts, salvation the heiniest to protect the head against heating blows, as this word of God the sword wherewith to hew downfine assailant. In addition to all this expansion, both defensive and offensive, the lesson brackers the drive of consisting trayer, both in webain of the effects of a saller through and for all his triends and follow laborars. A very pract and for all his triends and follow behavers. A very pract and coverise in commention with this beautist to commend the Sanday school services, and array him in the sail one articles which make ing the aminor of the Homahas a dier. With a little incremity and treatile all these articles can be made in a simple minimer, yet so as to give cles can be made in a simple minimer, yet so as to give the exact does set forth in the passages or they can be presented of the cost minimer as truting expense. To cless the day's study with an object lesson of this kind is appropriate, if decorously done, and serves to impress the young people with what they have been studying.